THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 21 GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 7, 1935 SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR

INDIAN COAL MINE SCENE OF GIRL GUIDE ENCAMPMENT

The First Gleichen Company Canadian Girl Guides are enjoying their first annual camp at a beautiful spot near the Bow River about a mile west of the Indian coal mine.

At the time of writing they have enjoyed good weather conditions and the girls are having a wonderful time.

To the casual visitor, the camp rules would appear to be very strict, but it all works out for the best. Every hour of the day is covered by a schedule for work, play and rest. The girls have just one hour to themselves to go for a hike, but outside of that they are under competent supervision the whole time.

There are five adults at the camp; Mrs. Don Swain and Miss Irene Phillips, captain and lieutenant; Mrs. G. Gooderham the Guide District Commissioner; Miss Barbara Humphrey of Calgary as llife guard and swimming instructress and Mrs. L. Michael as nurse and acting quartermaster.

Dr. Windsor, of the Indian Reserve occasionally visits the camp to see that everything is all right, as also does Corporal Ashby of the R.C.M.P.

The company returns home next Saturday when, no doubt, we shall hear all about what their activities have been.

T. S. HUGHES PRESNETS HIS PLATFORM

To the electors of the Gleichen Constituency

Having been nominated by the Provincial Conservative Party at a convention held in Strathmore some time ago, I earnestly solicit your vote and influence in the forthcoming election to be held on August 22nd next, and if successful, will use my utmost endeavor to properly represent both the rural and urban parts of this riding, having in mind, at all times the best interests of the citizens, as a whole. Having operated the Hughes Motors of Strathmore for the past ten or eleven years it has brought me in close touch with farm-

T. S. HUGHES

ers all over the riding and I feel that I have a sympathetic understanding of their problems and difficulties. I have been a member of the local Town Council for a number of years and feel that I also appreciate the many problems the small towns and villages are faced with in these difficult times.

It is clear to each and every tax payer in this country that a drastic reduction in the cost of gevernment has to be made at the earliest possible date; that a balanced budget is an absolute necessity; that the membership of the Legislature and the number of cabinet ministers must be materially reduced; that co-operation with the Dominion and other Provincial governments must be established in order to eliminate duplication, over laping and waste; that short term and intermediate credit for farmers must be obtained; that new industries must be given encouragement to diversify the means of livehood in the province; that a proper financing of education is necessary; that government control of production and distribution of fuel oil would be carried out; that insurance against hail and drouth for the farmer is a vital necessity; that a comprehensive program of permanent good roads must be established to promote tourist traffic; that municipalities must be relieved from al obligations in connection with unemployment relief.

The above matters constitute the main planks of the Provincial Conservative program which I heartly endorse.

CONSERVATIVES WILL HOLD MEETING HERE WED. AUG. 14

Ameting will be held on Wednesday, August 14, at 8 p.m. in the Community Hall, Gleichen, in the interests of T. S. Hughes, Conservative candidate in the Gleichen constituency, at which Leader D. M. Duggan, G. M. Blackstock, K.C., and the candidate will speak. Come and bring a friend.

GLEICHEN SOFTBALL TEAM DEFEAT OLDS SUNDAY

In the first round of the Provincial Intermediate softball playoff, the Gleichen All Stars defeated the Olds Pirates 8-5 in the first of three game series at Olds Sunday. Gleichen took the lead in the first inning and held it throughout the game. B. Boos pitched the entire route with good support from his team mates. Ausmusen, pitcher for Olds, was equally good but a few bad breaks led to his defeat.

A duble header wil be played here today at 4.30 and 7 p.m.

Gleichen lineup: Schnepf, s.s.; C. Brown 2b.; B. Lester 3rd; L. Kruge. 1st; A. Clifford c.f.; A. McBean c.; M. Murray r.f.; M. Yates l.f; Boos pitcher.

Olds lineup: Holems, Hayes, Holden, Steves, Carl, Watkins, Morrison Ausmusen, Gurtney.

The management of the All Stars wish to thank the business men of Gleichen who so generously contributed to the fund for their trip to Olds.

NOTES

The Gleichen players renewed their acquaintance with Jake Bulmer of Olds, one time Gleichen hockey player, who is now running a restaurant here.

The All Stars have signed a new player in the person of Harry Brown from Kimberley, who is managing the Shoprite Store here. He also is a hockey player.

The boys state it is wonderful to play ball on a lawn such as they have at Olds.

N. Schnepf starred by scoring four runs out of eight.

The All Stars wish to thank the Gleichen Flour Mill for transportation. The Olds softball Club state Namaka will have plenty of opposition with Didsbury.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS DECLARE DIVIDEND

A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent or one dollar per share, has been declared by the directors of United Grain Growers, Ltd., for the financial year ending July 21st, 1935. Cheques will be mailed on September 1st, 1935 to shareholders of record at the close of business, July 31st.

PAGE-McBEAN

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McBean, eight miles north west of Gleichen was the scene of a pretty wedding, when on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, their daughter Florence Irene, became the bride of Mr. Floyd M. Page, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Page of Stettler, Alta.

The bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father, with little Miss Leona McBean acting as flower girl, and under an arch of bridal bells the mariage was performed by Rev. V. M. Gibert. After the ceremony the guests sat down to a wedding breakfast at a table centered with a wedding cake in the dining room. Aft- a honeymon spent in Edmonton, Banff and other mountain resorts Mr. and Mrs. Page will reside in Stettler.

Among the guest present besides the immediate members of Mr and Mrs. McBeans' family were Mr. and Mrs. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. W. McToggart and Mrs. Willis of Stettler and Mr. and Mrs G. Evans.

A professor declares that only one person in a million finds an ideal mate. Most married folks will agree.

I. M. McCUNE SOCIAL CREDIT CANDIDATE HOLDS MEETING

The Comunity Hall was completely filled Monday evening, when the people of the town and district met to hear an address by Mr. I.M. McCune, Social Credit candidate for the Gleichen constituency and Mr. Blackmore of Raymond who is assisting him in his campaign.

Mr. George Bell was chairman and after briefly outlining the aims of the Social Credit League of Alberta introduced the speakers of the evening.

Mr McCune spoke first and dealt more particularly with the political aspect of the movement, explaining that before any advancement could be made along Social Credit lines, it was absolutely essential to eect a government, the members of which are pledged to support the movement in so far as it is found to be practicable. He pointed out the great necessity of change in our economic system and said that the introduction of Social Credit principles into business of the province would abolish the suffering and want that is so prevalent today under our present system. In concluding, he urged his hearers to vote for Social Credit as it is the only practical solution that is being offered for our present economic problem.

Mr. Blackmore, who is principle of the high school at Raymand, spoke for more than two hours on the Social Credit system as propounded by Major Douglas and advocated by Mr. Aberhart. He bagan by stating that we have reached a stage in our economic life when a change is imperative and that we are now faced with the tremendous responsibilities of making that change. He quoted our leading statesmen as saying that the old order of things has gone and said that it is vitally important that we make no mistake in determining what the new order shall be. He then proceeded to analyze the old order of things and showed by authentic figures, that under the present financial system the world can only buy aproximately two-thirds if its production. He maintained that under thes conditions, export trade as a solution to the shortage of buying power was out of the question and said that the national or basic dividend was the logical way to make up the shortage.

He then went on to show that through the use of modern machinery, goods and services can and are being produced at a small fraction of the cost some fifteen or twenty years ago and yet we pay almost as much for them now as we did then.

He concluded therefore that a considerable portion of the basic dividends can be taken from present enormous price spreads without raising the price to the consumer or doing an injustice to the producer. At this point Mr. Blackmore was careful to show the difference between a levy and a tax and explained that a levy is something we are already paying while a tax is an addition to what we are already paying. He said the levy would be taken out of what we are already paying and given back to the people in the shape of dividends. The balance of Mr. Blackmore's address was devoted to showing that Social Credit will work in Alberta without infringment on the B.N.A. or the Bank Act and will save to the people large sums yearly in interest as well as taxes to the amount of what is now being raised for relief purposes. He showed very clearly how goods and services can be monetized by the government and the shortage of money be avoided. The government can put into the hands of the peopeople a credit instrument, which will not be bank money but will serve all the purpose that bank money now serves without having to pay interest for its use.

An irate citizen says that hereafter he wants editors to mind their own business. Wonder if he ever reflected upon the idea that a paper containing only accounts of the editor's own private business would be apt to prove monotouous to the public? They might stand for it for a while, but in the end it would be a thorn in the side and a weariness to the flesh, and all that sort of thing. No, brother, the true editor's business is to make everybody's business his business. That's business. So there's no use making a chronic kicker of yourself for anyone.

JOHN GLAMBECK REPLIES TO SOCIAL CREDIT LETTER

Editor Call.

In the July 24th issue of The Call I see Mr. A. C. Robertson has relieved himself of a new broadside for my benefit. Mr. Robertson's whole letter shows clearly that he does not understand the base of our present social and economic system. Of course if he did he would not be a social creditor.

He denies my assertion that the private ownership of the means of production etc., is the real trouble confronting us and he points out that farmers, gardeners, fruit growers, etc., owns two-thirds of our productive machiery. I am well aware that a few well to do farmers own the implements they use, but their numbers are few compared with the rank and file, who owing to their poverty stricken condition, are compelled to buy farm machinery from the implement companies on time payments, paying dearly for the accommodation, and anybody who ever had any dealings with an implement company knows that the title remains with the company until the last note is paid and usually by that time the implement is worn out and a new machine is purchased the same way, then there are many cases where the old note is never met. If you don't believe it ask the sheriff.

But, if the farmer owns his plows, seed drills, binders or combine, he has no control over the balance of the machinery that transport his wheat to the ultimate consumer. He must use somebody else's cars, track, elevator, steamboat etc., and when the majority of the farmers, who have grown thousands of bushels of wheat, find themselves poor today it is partly because the owners of that machinery all took their turn in skinning him. But important as the machinery in the hands of the farmer may be, it's not all, and today we find that the machinery of production used in factories, mines, forest, etc, are in the hands of a small class commonly called the capitalist class and they carry on production for the sole object of making a profit for themselves. Every worker in Canada is absolutely at the mercy of that class and he can only work with their permission and during a crises, as we have at present, no power on earth can compel the capitalist class to put men to work when their products cannot be profitably sold, hence we have the situation where thousands of workers would starve to death unless the state steps in and grant relief.

But that same class who owns the means of production, etc., also own and control our banking and credit system. Most of the land the farmers are on, in fact they own everything not nailed down in this country, and the only one and only remedy is for the people to unite and change the present system to collective ownership by all the people of land machinery etc., reduce the hours of labor so all can get a job and earning power to buy the goods produced.

The social creditors have no intention of doing this, they want to retain the whole capitalist system, banks and all, and they even offer the bankers a donation of twenty five dollars per month. How in the world they expect to put their system inside the capitalist system and make it work, without hurting the profit and priviliges of anybody, is a mystery to me. It simply is not going to work. Apparently the big interests are not hindering the social credit agitation much so far. I think they look upon it as a joke that can never be made to work. But, supposing the social creditors win this election and begin to put their system into operation and it interfers with the profits of the capitalist class, then the creditors had better look out as something is going to happen.

Nobady, even including Mr. Robertson will deny that our present capitalist system is not functioning for the benefit of all the people. There was a time, not so long ago either, when that system was o.k., when it was possible for the individual to get along and make good under it. Today this is changed. A social system can no longer employ the workers even at the lowest possible wages. Where millions of willing workers in every country are travelling the highways and byways, seeking jobs in vain and only saved from starvation by the aid of the state, a system under which the farmers are compelled to produce below the cost of production, a system that has ruined and bankrupted the middle class, is not worth saving in fact it is now in its last stages.

The social creditors have no intention of doing away with it. Like R. B. Bennett they would reform it by putting their crazy scheme inside of it. Well you can't reform or make a rotten egg fresh. Neither can you reform the capitalist system, nor can you put the system of social credit alongside the capitalist system and make them both work harmoniously. The whole thing is so utterly rediculous, so economic unsound, that I am wondering how such people other sane can fall for such bund.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

ST. ANDREW'S ANGLICAN

Bible class at 10 a.m. There will be a five minute bell.

Evensong service at 7.30 p.m.

Confirmation class, Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock.

Charles P. Bishop, Student in charge

So rapid has been the progress of science and invention in the past few years that many are wondering where it will all end. Once in a while someone predicts that we have about reached the limit of new discoveries. But these remind us of the government clerk in the patent office who resigned, giving as his reason that inasmuch as practically everything that could be invented and patented had already been invented, he wanted to go into some line of work which promised employment for the future. This is a true story, the most striking part of which is that the resignation of the clerk referred to took place in the year 1837, nearly a century ago.

Threshers' Licenses
Important Notice
All operators of Threshing Rigs and Combines in Alberta are required to be licensed, the fee being $1.00. Those operating without licenses are liable to prosecution.
Licenses may be secured through the rural Municipal Secretaries, the District Agriculturists, or by sending fee direct to
ALBERTA DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

YOUR HOME IS YOUR CASTLE
Admit only clean, constructive news by reading
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Daily Newspaper for the Home
It gives all the constructive world news but does not exploit crime and scandal. Has interesting feature pages for all the family on Women's Activities, Homemaking, Gardens, Education and Books. Also pages for the Children and Young Folks. Vigorous editorials and an interpretation of news in the "March of the Nations" Column are of special interest to men.
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months 4.50 One month 75c
Name........................
Street........................
City........................State........................
Sample Copy on Request

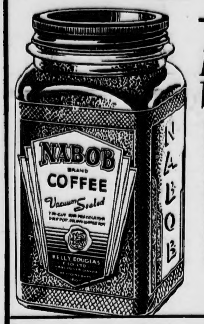
BARGAIN
CENT-A-MILE
TRIP
TO
BANFF
ROUND TRIP FARE $2.80
From GLEICHEN
Low fares from other stations
GOOD GOING
AUGUST 9-10
Train No. 3 August 11
RETURN UNTIL
Train No. 2 at 10.10 p.m. August 12th.
GOOD IN COACHES ONLY
No Baggage Checked
Apply Ticket Agent
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Leave Your — WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELLERY REPAIRS —at— McKAY HARDWARE
P. B. DISCHER
GLEICHEN and VULCAN

Genuine
GOODYEAR
SPEEDWAY TIRES
Size 30 x 3½ $5.25 Size 4.75 x 19 $8.75
Size 4.40 x 21 $7.25 Size 5.00 x 19 $9.50
Size 4.50 x 21 $8.00 Size 5.00 x 20 $9.75
Other sizes equally low-priced
Come in and see these values!
SCHMIDT SERVICE STATION
Wm. A. Schmidt
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Western Canada's Favourite Coffee

NABOB COFFEE —offers DOUBLE VALUE!



Because it is scientifically blended, smooth, fragrant and satisfying. Because it is sealed in a vacuum container, guaranteeing lasting freshness . . . and also, the one pound glass jar may be used for canning, or many other household purposes. Same high quality as in the tin.

Start saving your Preserving Jars Now!

NABOB One Quality

*There are valuable premium coupons in every jar of NABOB coffee: save them.

Send FOR THE NEW NABOB PREMIUM CATALOG. It's Free!

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER · CALGARY · WINNIPEG

Agriculture In School

An almost perennial subject of discussion is the school curriculum, what it should and what it should not contain. Many there are who contend that the present-day curriculum in most countries is over-loaded with subjects and contain much that should not be there. There are others, including numerous organizations, who are constantly demanding that this or that new subject be added. For example, there are those who strongly advocate the teaching of temperance, not so much in the wider meaning of that term, but in direct relation to the use of intoxicants. Others insist that religion should be taught, while others again object even to recitation of the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments. Still others call for the teaching of co-operation, the meaning and use of money, while the number of so-called social subjects and problems which different groups insist should be included in the curriculum are almost beyond calculation.

The real difficulty seems to lie in the opposing views held as to what is education, and what is the function of the school in providing it to the youth of the land. Is it the main funcion of the school to impart information, or is it to so develop and train the mind and intellectual powers of the student as to equip him or her for the battle of life irrespective of the sphere in which they may live or the particular activity in which they may be engaged? If the former, then a very extensive curriculum would be necessary to cater to all classes of students; if the latter, a fairly short and condensed curriculum might serve all.

There is one subject, however, apart from the rudimentary subjects such as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, etc., which it has been generally recognized should, to the full extent possible, be included in our school courses, and especially so in the western provinces of Canada, and that is, agriculture. Addressing the recent annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists assembled at Edmonton, Dr. R. C. Wallace, president of the University of Alberta, discussed this particular aspect of present-day curricula in the schools. Having stated that a good deal of thought has been given in past years to the kind of education in agriculture which can best be introduced into the school curriculum, Dr. Wallace said that it had to be frankly admitted that relatively little success had attended the efforts of those who are concerned with school education in the teaching of agriculture; that the formal agriculture of Grade IX. and X. of the high school had on the whole not achieved what was expected of it; and that the school garden, so enthusiastically proclaimed thirty years ago, cannot be seen in Western Canada to-day.

While stating that it would necessitate going too far afield to discuss all the underlying difficulties—lack of trained teachers, discontinuity of school life during the growing season, etc.—Dr. Wallace said it had been learned that in public and high school it was science and not the art of a vocation that could be taught successfully. For that reason he was of opinion that successful work in agriculture in the public and high school will come incidentally to the study of natural science. If the applications of the principles of science were continuously made in plant and animal processes, in weather lore, and in soil processes, interest in agriculture and in agricultural procedure would grow naturally out of the underlying scientific principles which have universal application; and the teacher would not be placed in the compromising position of posing, unwillingly, as an expert in a field where he or she was not accepted. That would be, he felt, the emphasis of the future.

On the other hand, Dr. Wallace pointed out, there had been real success in boys' and girls' club work, and in school fairs in which agricultural projects had played their part, mainly because the activities were extra-curricular and conducted in the realistic atmosphere of the farm with the help of trained district agriculturists. In so far as these projects were honestly carried out by the young people themselves, they were the soundest accomplishment which had yet been achieved in the vocational activity in agriculture of school-age boys and girls. The unfortunate fact was that this system, as yet, did not reach all schools and school chiidren in the rural districts.

These observations by Dr. Wallace would seem to merit the serious consideration, not alone of Provincial departments of education and agriculture, but of the parents of farm boys and girls who are themselves the trustees of rural schools and directors of agricultural societies. Dr. Wallace places stress on those scientific truths which are fundamental, which must be recognized and obeyed if succcess is to be achieved. These can be learned in school through the natural science course, even though such course may not be distinctly labelled agriculture. Successful agriculture cannot be learned wholly from a book, or through a study course, any more than can carpentering or any other vocation. But if pupils are sent out from the schools well grounded in fundamentals, made acquainted with the immmutability of Nature's laws, with intellects trained to observation, to the detection of the true from the false, imbued with initiative and ambition, they will be primarily equipped for a career in agriculture or in any profession they may choose.

Flying Fish

Flying fish do not fly. they do not flap their "wings", but merely glide through the air. After getting up speed in the water, the fish takes to the air, and wind current and momentum do the rest. Considerable speed is attained and a distance of 500 feet is often covered by these fish.

Heard It Anyway

Although he sat only a few hundred feet from the bandstand, a visitor at a musical festival in Ontario, heard the musicians from a distance of more than 500 miles. Unable to hear the band concert from where he was sitting, the man turned on his car radio and picked up the program from Chicago.

2109

Likes Life In The Arctic

Quebec Girl Spends Two Years In the North, And Is Going Back Again

Cities have no attraction for Marie Onraet, 20-year-old Gaspe girl. She found city life "empty" when she visited Montreal after two years at Cameron Bay, a mining settlement on Great Bear Lake, near the Arctic circle.

Marie spent a few days with her sister at Montreal, then left for her home in Gaspe. Late in the summer she expects to marry a young mining engineer, a graduate of Queen's, now in the Athabaska district, and return to the north to live.

In the summer of 1933 Marie, then 18 and fresh from the sheltered life of a convent, set out from Gaspe for Cameron Bay to visit her brother whom she had not seen for eight years. Travelling by rail to Peace River she joined a party taking in supplies. Then began a hazardous journey by boat through the Peace river, Lake Athabaska, Slave river, Great Slave lake and the Mackenzie and Great Bear rivers.

When the party reached Fort Franklin, 250 miles from their destination, Sept. 1, the water was freezing fast, and there was no hope of navigating Great Bear Lake that season. A plane was chartered to complete the trip, and Marie had her first experience of flying.

Trips by airplane to visit silver and pitchblende mines in the vicinity were among her later experiences. It was some time, however, before she was permitted to go down into the mines. The miners were superstitious about women in the workings.

At Cameron Bay, where Marie was one of eight white women, she had plenty of time to observe the life and customs of the Indians and Eskimos. She preferred the latter, she said, because they were cleaner in their habits than the Indians.

Wives among the Eskimos may be bartered just as are articles of commerce. Marie told of one occasion when an Eskimo offered his wife and two daughters in exchange for a fine rifle which he coveted. Stealing another man's wife, however, is a serious crime, for which, in the Eskimo idea of justice, death is the fit punishment.

Gulls Fond Of Cherries

Have Their Own Method Of Securing The Fruit

A remarkable case of birds meeting a new situation by a change in their characteristic behavior has just been reported to the U.S. Biological Survey. The birds are the gulls at Salt Lake Valley of Utah. They are fond of cherries. Great cherry orchards have sprung up through the territory in the last few decades.

Now the gull with its clumsy, webbed feet, cannot perch on the branches and help itself to cherries like the robin. It must wait for the fruit to fall which doesn't happen in the great commercial orchards. So the gulls have learned to hover over the trees, beat down the fruit with their wings and then fly to the ground and feast on their harvest. They also have been observed in the tops of the cherry trees supporting themselves with outspread wings and devouring all the fruit within reach.

The new food habit says Clarence Cottam, food-habits expert of the Biological Survey, seems to have developed as a result of a locally increased gull population and the consequent greater competition for the limited supply of usual foods.

Cheered Wrong Man

Lloyd George has a "double" in James Gray, a magistrate in Glasgow, Scotland. This the former premier learned when he recently appeared before an audience of 3,000 in Glasgow to tell about his New Deal proposals. Gray arrived at the hall first, was mistaken for Lloyd George, and received round and round of cheers. When Lloyd George arrived much of the lung power had been spent.

The Lunar Eclipse

A lunar eclipse is caused by the direct alignment of the sun, earth and moon, with the moon passing through the umbral cone, stretching about 860,000 miles into space. The long duration of the last eclipse —1 hour 40 minutes and 18 seconds—is caused by the moon's passing through a thick portion of the cone, approximately 226,000 miles away from the earth.

NATURE'S MINERAL SALTS

Cleanses the system — purifies the blood. Nothing better for relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver. At all Druggists—69c.

SASKASAL N3

South Africa Celebrates

New British Dominion Was Formed 25 Years Ago

In the hectic period of the King's silver jubilee another has been overlooked, that of the Union of South Africa. It was in the summer of 1910 that the former Boer republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State joined with "The Cape" and Natal to form another British dominion overseas.

The Boer War had ended some nine years previously, and thanks to the vision, the generous trust of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal prime minister, the Dutch people were granted a free constitution within the British Empire instead of being treated as a conquered nation. Instead of their independence being taken from them they were given greater freedom than they even had under old "Oom" Paul Kruger.

There were, and probably are still among the older Afrikanders, a few recalcitrants, but the great majority are, if not ardent Britishers, South Africans first and Britishers next—which is about the situation in Canada—Canadians first, then loyal Britishers. Their loyalty was put to a severe test four years after Union when the Great War broke out and Germany in South-West Africa attempted to foment an anti-British rising. A small number did make themselves troublesome, but Boer and Britain combined to crush the German forces and soon put an end to Germanism in South Africa.

There is no sturdier Britisher in the Empire than the former Boer general, Jan Smuts, who has one of the finest minds in the world, and General Hertzog, the prime minister, has also become a firm friend of Britain. South Africa has a white population of about two millions, 55 per cent. Dutch and 40 per cent. British. The country is very prosperous chiefly owing to its vast gold belt, and it can look forward to the future with confidence.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Has Lived On Farm

Canada's Second Woman Senator Eight Years In Saskatchewan

Canada's new woman senator knows, from first hand, of life on a Saskatchewan farm. She is Mrs. Howard Fallis, and she was recently appointed to the senate.

Mrs. Fallis, in the days gone by, once lived for eight years on a farm in Saskatchewan, according to word from the east.

An eloquent and public spirited wife of a Peterborough, Ontario, farmer, Mrs. Fallis holds the distinction of being the second woman member of the Canadian senate. She is the third of her sex to hold a seat in Canada's parliament, and the only woman on the government side of the red chamber.

The name of Mrs. Iva Campbell Fallis appeared among the list of 10 senators named by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. She combines the ability of performing most of the heavy duties of farm life with that of an eloquent platform speaker.

In February, 1930, shortly after the judicial committee of the privy council had decided in Canada women were "persons" and entitled to all the prerogatives enjoyed by men in respect to government, the then prime minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, summoned Mrs. Cairine Wilson, of Ottawa, to the senate. She was the first woman senator, and the second woman to become a member of Canada's parliament.

Long before that, in 1921, Miss Agnes MacPhail, a Grey county farmer's daughter and school teacher, was elected to the House of Commons for Southeast Grey, Ont. She was the first of her sex to take a seat in the Dominion parliament and has been returned at every general election since.

Damage Has Been Repaired

Last Evidence Of Zeppelins' Havoc Disappears From London

Last visible evidence of the havoc wrought on London and suburbs by World War Zeppelins has disappeared. A waste block near Ely-place, in Camberwell, where three houses were blown to pieces in a 1917 air raid, has been cleared for a row of modern buildings. It was supposed to be the last remaining ruin of any consequence. The base of Cleopatra's Needle on Victoria Embankment, only a few blocks from the Houses of Parliament is heavily pockmarked.

To rub anything through a sieve, always use a wooden spoon in preference to a metal one.

A hick town is where most of the big shots in the city who have made good came from.

BIG BEN THE PERFECT Chewing Tobacco

FASHION FANCIES

303

SUCH CHILDLIKE CHIC — EASY TO WEAR — SO SIMPLE TO MAKE AND AT MODERATE COST

By Ellen Worth

Here's a darling little coat and hat ensemble for tiny tots, so cosy to wear—and smart.

The coat buttons snugly at the neck, and being double breasted, affords ample chest protection.

In soft Copen-blue diagonal worsted was this model with hat to match. It was lined with a wool silk crepe mixture.

For more severe weather, a lovely idea is to use a quilted effect woolly backed silk. This is warmer than an ordinary lining and does away with the necessity of using an interlining.

Style No. 303 is designed for sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material for hat and coat with 1⅛ yards of 35-inch lining and ⅝ yard of 12-inch interlining for hat. Pattern includes the hat and coat.

Patterns 15c each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Summer Fashion Book contains many more smart, cool vacation clothes. Send for your copy to-day, the price is 15 cents.

Returns of the production of processed cheese in Canada were collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the first time in 1924. Total production in that year amounted to 16,893,283 pounds. Since 1925, when 32,652,569 pounds were produced, production has declined, dropping to 10,635,024 pounds in 1933. Production in 1934 amounted to 11,996,348 pounds, an increase over 1933 of 1,361,324 pounds, or 13 per cent.

Looking For Proof

Hendrick Willem Van Loon, noted Dutch-American historian and traveller, who recently commenced a radio program from New York, as a boy of 11 in Rotterdam spent three days watching a statue of Erasmus to see if the bronze figure really did turn a page of his book every hour, as the legend said.

Suitor—And where is your sister, Jimmy?

Jimmy—She just ran upstairs to change rings when she saw you coming.

Health Of The World

Population Of Most Countries Retains Good Health During Years Of Depression

According to the data supplied by the League of Nations Year Book, it looks as though mankind not only could take the depression, but waxes healthy under its vicissitudes. The death rate in all except three of the thirty countries reporting was less than the average in the prosperous five years 1926 to 1930. The birth rate average also fell, rising slightly in the last year in five of the countries, namely, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Poland and Denmark.

Germany has a long lead in this regard, her population increasing 7.1 per 1,000, twice as fast as in 1933, and seven times faster than that of France, and more than twice as fast as that of Great Britain, where it was 3.3 last year. United States for 1933 was 5.7.

The League book does not touch upon the cases of mental illness, but a study made by the United States National Committee for Mental Disease and the American Psychiatric Association, asserts that mental ailments have shown no increase since the depression, a finding that is contrary to the general impression.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Completes Long Trip

Dutch Submarine Travels From Holland To West Indies

The most ambitious trip ever undertaken in any submarine ended recently when The Netherlands Navy's K-18 arrived at Amsterdam from Surabaya, East Indies, having left Helder, Holland, on November 14 last, covering a distance of more than 25,000 miles.

The submarine, under her own power and without an escort, visited five continents. The trip included fifteen, twenty and twenty-five-day stretches without a break. The submarine dived 230 times, remaining under water for 264 hours. The crew of 35 men was under Commander G. E. Hetterzhy, also aboard being Professor Felix A. Vening, of Utrecht University, charged with scientific observations. The latter made the deepest sounding ever made in the Atlantic, namely 6,700 metres between Dakar and Pernambuco.

The stockyards at Williams Lake, B.C., lie in the centre of a miniature empire, with the Cariboo country to the east and the Chilcoten country to the west. An idea of the size of this territory may be gauged from the fact that it takes three weeks to drive cattle to the stockyards from the more remote ranches, while the bulk of the cattle which comes from the west of the Chilcoten river requires ten days to take the trip.

HORSES WORK BETTER when freed from Saddle Boils, Cuts, Sprains, Distemper, Colic, etc. by Minard's Liniment. Keeping a bottle of Minard's in the stable as well as in the house saves Vet's and Doctor's bills. 60

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Wealth In Indian Temples

Jewels Worth Fabulous Sum Are Inspected Every Month

Picture an obscure corner in the temple. Two gigantic Hindus with their naked brazen chests guard the heavy door with large scimitars. Except for the flickering of a torch there is hardly any light. The shadows of the two guards thrown on the rockcut walls, flicker and weirdly change shape every second. Outside the din of the conchshells and the chanting of the worshippers is heard. The heavy door-way leads to a deep vault, where the treasures of the temple of Siva are kept.

As a visitor I am fortunate enough to see the treasures that were hoarded in the vault of an Indian temple, says a writer in the Illustrated Times of India. There hidden from all eyes, lightless but for the faint glimmerings of an occasional torch, lie heaped together jewels and gold—pearls and precious stones—wealth that can never be dreamt of—all preserved and guarded for their one deity—Siva, the Death Dancer.

After passing through a number of dark passages, we arrive at the strongly barred and chained door of a room built into the rock. Its various locks and chains are unfastened and we enter.

In one corner of the room a number of large padlocked boxes are kept. The high priest goes to the first one and sits by its side examining the bunch of keys. I stand at a respectful distance. The guard, fitting the torch to a socket in the wall, stands behind me.

At last the box is open. It is the box for gold. Countless golden coins jingle at the touch of the high-priest's hands. But, it is after all, only gold. Two gems in the next box would buy it all.

It is in the next box that the jewellery of the god is kept. Only once in years are they exposed to public view. One by one the high priest removes jewels from their places in the box and holds them before me in the light.

Another box reveals an array of pearls—pearls which have never seen day-light. There is a large silver vessel full of unbored pearls—all of the purest water and of maximum size. In another is a saree—woven entirely out of pearls. It is large enough to be wound twice round the body of a girl.

The rest of the treasure, consisting of silver, and gold vessels and articles of worship, the handsome, sacred swords whose handles are wrought in gold set with diamonds, art but trifles when compared with the other treasures. However, after an hour, the last of the boxes is closed and sealed and, the last thing I see is a big golden umbrella, too heavy to be lifted by five strong men. It is only used once in ten years.

"Once a month they will be inspected", the priest warns. "How did all these treasures come to be accumulated?" I ask.

The high priest only nods his head and shows me an inscription. I read in it the date of the building of the temple during the tenth century.

"From the date of the building of his temple, the devotees of Siva have enriched it with their presents and as long as the temple stands they will do so," he replies.

Just as we are talking the shrill noise of a trumpet sounds through the corridor. The high priest takes his leave and hurries into an inner apartment. The trumpet sounds the hour of midnight worship.

Another Command For Turks

Mustapha Kemal Compels People To Abandon Old Holy Day

By order of Mustapha Kemal, Turkey has abandoned the holy day of the Mahometans, which is our Friday, and adopted our Sunday as the day of rest. This is only one of the many changes that the Turkish dictator has instituted. As many of our readers will recall, he has compelled the men of his country to give up the fez and adopt European headgear; writers to adopt the Roman letters in place of the Arabic ones; the publishers to bring out the Koran in the Turkish tongue and not in the Arabic; the priests to say their prayers in the language of their country, and not in a foreign language; the musician to give up the native airs and substitute for them the great music of western Europe; and now all the people must give up their holy day, and substitute for it the holy day of the Christians.

It looks as if Mustapha Kemal had very little respect for Mahomet, the founder of his people's faith, and that he wanted to do his religion as much injury as possible. Of course, the Turkish populace are restive under their dictator's will, and he is obliged to travel at all times under a heavy military guard. The people still believe in Mahomet; they still believe that the Koran is the word of God, and that the ancient ways are better than the modern ones that have been forced upon them, and perhaps they are right so far as those who have been brought up so differently from ourselves are concerned. All persons are not constituted in such a way that they can think alike, feel alike, or act alike. Mahomet and his teachings are not for us, but they have been good medicine for the Arabians and the Turks. It has been often observed that Christian missionaries make not the slightest headway among the children of Mahomet. Nor is their inability wholly due to Mahometan fanaticism. General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," and one time American minister to Turkey, declared that the Turks were not an intolerant people, and those who, like General Wallace, know them best generally speak well of their kindliness, their honesty and their tolerance. But Mustapha Kemal is of the breed of dictators. His methods are those of Stalin, and though he may seem to us of the western world more enlightened than those who have ruled by the laws of the Koran, because he evidently thinks better of our ways than he does of those which his forefathers observed, he is not necessarily wiser than dictators in general have been. Mahomet appears to have been a good man according to his lights, and it is probable that his lights burned brighter at their best than ours do at their dimmest.—Argonaut, San Francisco.

The Happiest People

Happiness Is For Everybody, Not Only The Few

Who are the happiest people on earth? This question was asked by an English newspaper, and prizes were offered for the best answers. There were four prize-winning answers:

"A craftsman or artist whistling over a job well done."

"A little child building sand castles."

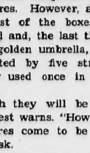
"A mother, after a busy day, bathing her baby."

"A doctor who has finished a difficult and dangerous operation and saved a human life."

No millionaires among these, one notices. No kings or emperors. Riches and rank, no matter how the world strives for them, do not make happy lives. A sand castle does that far better than a palace. It would be a sad day on earth if only the great could be happy. But happiness is for everybody, not for a few.—Sunshine Magazine.

Finland holds the honor of the earliest use of handwork as an agency in education

WHEN YOUR DAUGHTER COMES TO WOMANHOOD



Most girls in their teens need a tonic and regulator. Give your daughter Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the next few months. Teach her how to guard her health at this critical time. When she is a happy, healthy wife and mother she will thank you.

Sold at all good drug stores.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

2109

Earned His Success

London Publisher Faced Many Hardships When He Was Young

The following story by M. H. Hatton, appeared in a recent issue of the Toronto Star:

Julius Salter Elias is a quiet little Londoner. When he was a boy he sold newspapers in the streets. Today he controls 70 papers and has more than 13,000 employees.

His daily paper, the Daily Herald, Labor, has circulation of more than 2,000,000—the largest in the world. His Sunday paper, the People, has a circulation of more than 3,000,000—the largest in the world. His weekly review, John Bull (made famous by Horatio Bottomley), has a circulation of more than 1,500,000—the largest in the world.

"How do you do it, Mr. Elias?" I asked. "I give the people exactly what they want, that's all," said Mr. Elias.

"How do you know exactly what the people want?" "It's an instinct sent by God," said Mr. Elias; and I marked the words carefully in my mind.

The remarkable little London Jew—who looks and talks more like a staid Lancashire man than a Jew—can truly be called one of the most influential people in the world. He told me about his life.

"At the age of ten I was delivering newspapers from house to house before six o'clock in the morning," he said. "The mornings were cold, many of my clients were unkind, I was often hungry.

"My education, such as it was, cost fourpence a week. Eight cents. The price of two of the Sunday papers we now sell by the million . . . I left school at 13."

Down in London's lowly Houndsditch he got his first job. He became an errand boy for a firm of cheap jewellers, earned $1.25 a week. A brave beginning for the man who now owns millions. Then he was an office boy for a firm selling pianos on instalments. He delivered handbills in Bloomsbury.

Five years later he lost his job, tramped the streets, answered advertisements. At times he had only a penny a day to buy food. Forty years ago he became an office boy for the struggling publishing firm of Odham's. To-day Odham's is what we have seen, and the office boy of 40 years ago, who made Odham's, is one of the important men of the world . . . Yet the humblest worker on his staff of more than 13,000 can walk in and see him, simply by knocking on his door.

About Abyssinia

Canada's Trade With Ethiopians Is Comparatively Small

Canada's trade with Abyssinia is small but there is for us an interest in that romantic country which goes beyond trade figures. This interest has been stimulated recently by the friction that has arisen between the Italians and the Ethiopians.

The present rulers of Abyssinia claim descent from Menelek, who was the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. It was the first Christian country in the world and its Coptic ritual is in the main unchanged from the 7th century.

Abyssinia is wholly an inland country, surrounded by British, French and Italian possessions. It has no seaport. It is a mountainous rockbound stronghold, almost as large as British Columbia and the population about half that of Canada. Deserts surround it. Its Empire history dates from the first century B.C. when there was a large influx of settlers from Southern Arabia. The government is an autocracy, tempered by an oligarchical constitution promulgated in 1931.

The only Abyssinian product we got last year was green coffee to the value of about $13,000. It is highly prized. Coffee grows wild in Ethiopia. Canadian exports were valued at $1,500 of which $1,400 was accounted for by rubber tires and tubes.

This information is contained in records and reports by the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total number of pedigree certificates registered by the Canadian National Livestock Records, approved by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, for the month of June, 1935, was 4,504, including 309 horses; 2,879 cattle; 244 sheep; 366 swine; 94 foxes; 590 dogs; one poultry, and 21 goats.

Cherries picked at Fort Erie, Ont., were recently delivered in Winnipeg by aeroplane, the distance 1,185 miles being made in nine hours and 40 minutes.

Transmitting Thought Waves

Mental Specialist Makes Interesting Test With Two Nurses

Thought waves will be the means of enabling persons thousands of miles apart to communicate with one another, according to Professor Callegaris, an Italian mental specialist. He says there are three "communicating disks" in the human body—one on the right side of the neck, one between the calf and the ankle, one behind the index finger of the right hand. Professor Callegaris describes one of his recent experiments as follows: Two nurses were blindfolded and seated ten feet apart, facing each other. A small capsule of aluminium was placed on each nurse's neck at the spot where the human receiving and transmitting apparatus is supposed to be situated. One of the nurses was asked to transmit her thought on a subject in which both were interested, and the other to try to receive the message. After a while the nurse who was acting as receiver stated that she felt a sharp, burning sensation on the tip of her tongue, pains on both cheeks and the left wrist, also a peculiar feeling of heaviness on top of her head and "emptiness" at the lower part of the brain. Presently she stated that she could see a network of white radiations, undulating like the waves of the sea, all round the body of the other nurse. She then said that the other nurse was telling her about one of the patients in the hospital, mentioning his name and describing his symptoms. The nurse who "transmitted" the message agreed that this was correct.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaelis

WHO WEEPS FOR TIME

At last I see I have been slow in learning
My grief is futile, my regret in vain;
Who weeps for time, the fleet, the unreturning,
Has but his tears as solace for his pain.
Wise heads have found when every summer passes
Then must come autumn with its paler skies,
Its whirling leaves, its dry and yellowed grasses;
What better plan can aching hearts devise?
Some mark in fading beauty, beauty lingers
And scattered petals own faint fragrance still;
They trace the tenderness of Autumn's fingers
On every gold and scarlet field and hill.
Who weeps for time must weep in mad unreason,
Since there is loveliness in every season.

Buried Under Avalanche

Pair Of Skis Saved Austrian Climbers From Death

Buried under an avalanche for 41 hours, two Austrian mountaineers used their skis to summon help, according to a report received in Vienna. The men were swept down the side of the Grossvenediger, a mountain 10,000 feet high, by a mass of snow and ice. When the avalanche stopped they found themselves in a cavity completely surrounded by snow which began to freeze solid. After vainly trying to crawl out they thrust a pair of skis through the snow above them in order to admit air and to attract the attention of any passer-by. Creeping together into a sleeping-bag they awaited their fate. A party of soldiers passing by 41 hours later caught sight of the skis, and, digging through the snow, found the two men unconscious and frostbitten.

There are but two classes of people in this world difficult to convince against their will—men and women.

THE NEW BISCUIT SENSATION THAT HAS TAKEN CANADA BY STORM

Nutty flavored, slightly salted, little Soda Wafers that make a real "event" out of all entertaining.

Christie's Biscuits

"There's a Christie Biscuit for every taste"

An Architect's Dream

Wants U.S. Government To Finance Plans For 196-Storey Building

Now comes Architect Henri Rusch who proposes a 196-storey "world industrial mart" piercing 2,000 feet into the heavens as a panacea for this depression-hit planet.

The former St. Louis City engineer would have the United States Government build a colossal city under one roof, covering four city blocks and containing all industrial, commercial and residential facilities.

Built at a cost of $233,000,000 the structure would accommodate 250,000 persons, Rusch said. He describes it as "a world mart in which would be sold everything the world produces, housed in a building of colossal proportions which in itself would attract the travelling visitors of other countries."

Rusch, a 67-year-old gray-haired Dutchman, spread out neat and elaborate drawings — drawings he plans to present to President Roosevelt.

"For three years I have worked on these plans night and day," he declared. "Not for myself, you understand. I will give the plans to the Government for nothing. It is my contribution to a troubled world."

One hundred and twenty-six elevators and 72 freight lifts would shuttle the heaven and earthbound traffic, Rusch said.

Novel Club For London

King Is President And Only Famous Hunters May Join

One of the most exclusive clubs in the world has opened up permanent London quarters, according to William Gourlay, manager of the American Express Travel Service. The quarters will house the membership of the Shikar Club, composed of famous hunters, its membership only acceptable to men who can boast hair-breadth escapes from the jaws and claws of man-killing beasts of the jungle. The president of the club is the King, the patron is the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Lonsdale is the chairman. The decorations of the place will be enlarged photographs taken by individual members.

Cost Of Wheat Production

Wheat cost 56½ cents a bushel to produce on seventeen illustration farms in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. The average yield was 18½ bushels per acre. Complete records of the cost of producing were kept by the Brandon Experimental Farm. Items charged included land rental, machinery, horse and man labor, seed, twine, threshing and other costs.

The total shipments of certified potato seed from Canada in 1934 amounted to 1,328,745 bushels, 728,582 bushels being shipped from January to May inclusive, and 600,163 bushels from the fall to December 31.

Little Helps For This Week

Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God. Revelations 3:12.

None the place ordained refuseth,
They are one and they are all,
Living stones the Builder chooseth
For the courses of His wall.
—Jean Ingelow.

Slowly through all the universe that temple of God is being built. Wherever in any world a soul by free-willed obedience catches the fire of God's likeness it is set into the growing wall, a living stone. When in your hard fights, your tiresome drudgery, or in your terrible temptations you catch the purpose of your being and give yourself to God, and so give him the chance to give Himself to you, your life is a living stone, taken up and set into that living wall. Wherever souls are being tried, in whatever commonplace and homely ways, there God is hewing out the pillars for His temple. If the stone can only have some vision of the temple, of which it is to lie a part forever, what patience must fill it as it feels the blow of the hammer and knows that success for it is simply to let itself be wrought into what shape the Master wills.—Phillips Brooks.

A Very Old Beverage

Excavations Show Beer Was Used In 3500 B.C.

Life was not so spartan in the Stone Age as some would have us believe. Excavations in progress near the Bavarian town of Nordlingen have established that beer was being drunk in the year 3500 B.C. Fragments of receptacles were unearthed, and found to contain a black substance, which, on chemical analysis, proved to consist of a kind of grain, which was fermented with yeast, and even to-day provides animal fodder.

Live On Small Income

Some independent small-holders in Wales live on an income equivalent to less than $250 a year, and they have not even the income provided for the families of unemployed men. The average income of small-holders and farmers does not exceed $650 per annum, while the average income of employees was $350.

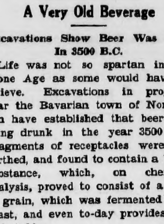
STOP THAT ITCH

In One Minute

D. D. D. Prescription Speeds Relief

It is really surprising to see how Dr. D. D. Dennis' pure, cooling, liquid, antiseptic D. D. D. Prescription quickly stops itching tortures of eczema, pimples, mosquito or other insect bites, rashes and other skin afflictions. Forty years' world-wide success. Its gentle oils penetrate the skin, soothing and healing the inflamed tissues. No fuss—no muss. Clear, greaseless and stainless—dries up almost immediately. Try D. D. D. Prescription today. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at any drug store, is guaranteed to prove it—or money back. D. D. D. is made by the owners of ITALIAN BALM.

Save "LEFT-OVERS" with Appleford's Presto PACK WAXED TISSUE



MORE CONVENIENT TO USE....

Just hang a package in your kitchen. You'll be delighted with its convenience . . . for, with one hand, you can easily extract a single sheet at a time leaving the other hand free to hold the "left-over" being wrapped.

Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

SHOPRITE STORES

Watch our Specials and our daily non-advertised Bargains, and you will be convinced We Lead. We do not follow. Dry goods arriving daily.

Specials for Fri. and Sat., August 9-10

MILK	LARD	TOMATOES
3 Tall Tins Pacific 27c	Burns' 2 lb. Carton 29c	Fresh B.C. Field Basket 5 lbs. 23c

GRAHAM WAFERS	I. B. C. or Red Arrow, pkg.	19c
TEA SHOPRITE	Orange Pekoe, pound	45c
COFFEE	Family Brand, pound	19c
PEANUT BUTTER	Squirrel Brand No. 1 tin	17c
JELLY POWDER	Blue Ribbon or Nabob, each	5c

SODAS	CHERRIES	PICKLES
I.B.C. Plain or Salt Family Size Box 19c	5 lb. basket Bing or Lambert 65c	Peerless Sweet or Sour and Mustard 24 oz. Jar 25c

RAISINS,	Seedless, 2 pounds	25c
SALT	Plain or Iodized carton	10c
SOAP	Royal York Carbolic, bar	5c
BREAD	White, Brown and Raisin, 4 for	25c
FINGER ROLLS	Tasty, per dozen	10c
CUP CAKES	Delicious, dozen	15c
CAKES	Date and Fruit each	15c

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES

PHONE 20 FOR PROMPT DELIVERY AND COURTEOUS SERVICE

Shoprite Stores

CROP CONDITIONS IN ALBERTA

(By Department of Agriculture)

Generally speaking, the crop situation in Alberta may still be described as fairly satisfactory. Most of the spring wheat in the province is now headed out, and in the eastern and southern sections is ripening very fast. Cutting of fall wheat and rye is proceeding.

Since the department's last report, the draught, which was seriously affecting certain sections of the southern and eastern parts of the province, has been relieved by rains of varying degree which have brought promise of a gratifying recovery for grains on well-prepared lond. These crops have been standing up fairly well under the dry spell, and rains have greatly improved the prospects. The damage by draught on crops on stubble lands, however has been heavy, and as a result the general yeld will be considerably reduced. The area affected has been that from Cardston and Pincher Creek east to Lethbridge, north and north-east to Vulcan and Bassano and east to Empress, and northward along the eastern part of the province as far as Vermillion, Lloydminister and St. Paul.

Damage by hail has been extensive in a few districts. Those chiefly affected have been the Lethbridge district, the Cayley-High River, Aldersyde histricts where 15,000 acres were reported damaged from 35 to 100 per cent, the Calgary-Strathmore-Gleichen territory, with similar losses over a strip 50 miles or more in length and Wetaskiwin distict with a damage reported from 70 to 100 per cent, over a strip 30 miles long and six to eight miles wide. There has been no appearance of rust in any part of the province.

It is estimated that about 700,000 persons now living in the United States were married before reaching the age of 16.

Too many try to glean a knowlegde of things in general through listening to street corner loafers.

Men used to envy women because they didn't have to shave; now they are sorry for them because they have to paint.

An honest city dairyman advertises: "Having installed city water, I can supply more customers with milk."

Town & District

W. W. Brown has been appointed enumerator for Gleichen and has been very busy getting voters names on the list and checking them up as to their rights to vote. This is the kind of a job "Brownie" likes.

L. H. Hay of Carbon has been relieving at the C.P.R. depot here.

Mrs R. W. Brown had the misfortune to break her arm near the wrist while returning home from Calgary. Mr. Brown found it necessary to drive through a field, owing t the repair work being done to the highway, and Mrs. Brown got out of the car to hold down the wire fence with her foot, at the same time a man on the other side of the car was doing likewise. In some maner the wire slipped from the man's foot and few upward. Mrs. Brown threw herself down to avoid being struck in the face by the flying wire, in doing so she fell on her wrist breaking it.

R. B. Hayes found a great mushrom last Thursday which he placed on exhibition at the Pioneer Meat Market. It was about 12 inches in diameter and weighted two and half pounds.

Tuesday was a sweet day in Gleichen, when the two stores of Purcell and Ramsay Mer. Ltd., unloaded 24,000 pounds of sugar. The Call scribe asked one of the boys where they were going to stow it, and the reply was characterist of Gleichen hustle: "We don't have to stow it is practically all booked and sold to our customers on Saturday, at a price considerably below what they could buy it for in the city." That is what is known as a quick turnover.

Mrs. N. Riddell returned home Friday from Souris, N. D., where she attended the golden wedding anniversary of her parents.

Robt. Stabback of Calgary is spending his holidays in town this week.

Harvest is rapidly approaching judging by the amount of overhauling being done to combines and binders.

At the baseball tournament at Cluny last week the games resulted as follows. Standard defeated Gleichen; Queenstown defeated Cluny and in the final game Standard defeated Queenstown.

Russell McQueen returned from a trip to Ontario last week when he brought back a new car. He traveled by boat to Port Arthur and from there motored home.

The Legion will present next Tues-night, in the Community Hall an entertainment and dance by the "Knights of Harlem."

Lt.-Col and Mrs. Lewis have returned from a holiday trip to the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brown and Malcolm have returned from their trip to the coast.

We congratulate the following students who have passed their examinations: Grade 11 Wilbert Lester and Raymnd Desjardine. Grade 10 Winnie Carrick, Freda McCalum, Nora Morrow and Maxine Allstott.

Mr. and Mrs. Pember Ostrander returned home to Broadview last week where he has been Indian agent for some years. Mr. Ostrander has been transferred to Kamsack where he will ocupy the same position on an Indian reserve there.

J. Harington, of Duchess spent a day in town last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. Riddell. Some years ago Mr. Harington atended school in Gleichen when his mother taught here for a term.

Sandwich in between Crazy Water Crystals and Ironized Yeast one hears Social Credit, United Farmer Liberals, Young Conservatives and the Economic Safety League. Up to the moment Aberhart's broadcasting technique has got them all all beat. His two hour Sunday afternoon channel on the air is the first Canadian political challenge of our invisible Lord's Day ethics; for even under the veneer of religion it is straight political campaigning. So far none of the other parties have had the guts to do it, and none of them have introduced such finesse to their broadcasts to make them entertaining and exciting as well as propoganda.—Claresholm Press.

While political campaigns are still waged with vigor, and are often enlivened with spectacular oratory, they do not compare in picturesqueness and enthusiasm with those of the old days. Back in the nineteenth century the campaign parade was an indispensible feature of pre election activities. Marching clubs bearing kerosene torches, with banners and transpaencies, and led by brass bands, sometimes made up procesions miles long in the larger cities, while the smaller communities held similar rallies on a lesser scale. It was the custom of rival newspapers to enlarge upon the length of parades by their partisans, while depreciating those of the opposition. One man tells of a great parade on behalf of a candidate, after which he states: "In the morning the newsparer announced that it was the greatest torchlight procession ever seen in the city; that it took two hours to pass a given point. The evening paper quoted this statement, admitted it was true, but added that the given point Mike Mulholland's saloon."

IMPOUNDED

Impounded in the pound kept by J. Theodor Pedersen, located on the N. E. 28-23-21-4th, on the 18th day of July, 1935 and sold on the 30th day of July, 1935.

Black and white bull calf, about six months old, no visable brand, to Soren Madsen of Chanceller.

One black bull calf and two red and white heifer calves about six months old, no visable brands, to Mikkel Christensen of Cluny.

Two red and white heifer calves, about six months old, no visable brands, to Alfred Gustovsen of Hussar.

For information apply to W. E. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District of Blackfoot, No. 218.

Gleichen, Alberta.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

A Dividend at the rate of four per cent has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of United Grain Growers Limited, for the financial year ending July 31, 1935

Cheques will be mailed on September 1st, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business, July 31st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. S. LAW,

President,

"No Greater Glory"

From World Famous Novel

EVENING SHOWS 7.30 and 9 P.M.

GLEICHEN COMMUNITY HALL

The telegraph will reach your man quickly. If you are sure just where he is the telephone will do it quicker. But if it is good help you want and do not know just where to find it, our Want Ads. are quicker than either.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Notice under this heading 15 words or under 50c., first insertion and 25c. each subsequent insertion 3 weeks $1.00. Over 15 words one cent per word for each insertion

SCOOTER FOR SALE—In first class shape. This scooter will out scoot any other scooter in town. Apply Elliott Evans.

FOR SALE—Sewing machine, in first clas condition. Apply at The Call office.

STRAYED—On the premises of the undersigned, 16-23-23, one black mare brand indistinguishable, white spot in face. Owner to prove property and pay for this ad and remove animal. W. Sanders. 19

For Your

Printing Requirements

Enquire Here

The Call will print any of the following and many other items, not mentioned, that are needed in business today

Do You Need Any of the Following?

Placards, Bills, Tags, Books, Labels, Booklets, Badges, Blotters, Crculars, Vouchers, Bill Heads Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets, Price Lists, Catalogues, Invtations, Note Heads, Statements, Post Cards, Prize Lists, Milk Tickets, Programs, Blank Notes, Score Cards, Menu Cards, Meal Tickets, Order Blanks, Memo Heads, Filing Cards, Window Cards, Visiting Cards, Bread Tickets, Legal Forms, Letterheads, Business Cards, Shipping Cards, Show Printing, At Home Cards, Store Sale Bills, Raffle tickets, Envelopes, Display Posters, Loose Leaf Account Sheets, Etc.

—In fact anything in the line of printing—

The Call

Gleichen, Alta.